

The Cromwell Argus

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

No. 235, Vol. V.]

CROMWELL, OTAGO, N.Z.: TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1874.

[Price 6d.]

Cromwell Advertisements



DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
WHOLESALE
AND
RETAIL
FAMILY GROCERS,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

D. A. JOLLY & CO. desire to return thanks to the people of Cromwell and the surrounding districts for the liberal encouragement they have received since opening the above establishment; and as they intend devoting their attention exclusively to the Grocery and Wine and Spirit trade, they confidently hope, from their connection in Dunedin, to be able to place before the public a genuine class of goods, well and carefully selected, at prices that cannot fail to give general satisfaction. They would respectfully invite attention more especially to the following articles a stock—

Teas of excellent flavor, in chests, half-chests, and boxes.
Coffee not to be surpassed in quality.
Cocoa and Chocolate of the best brands.
Sugar—crystals and crushed loaf.
Pickles—Mustard, Sultana, and Elibee.
Jams, Jellies, Pickles, and Sauces.
Rice, Onions, Cheese, and Butter of prime quality.
Tobacco—(American), Ruby, Twist, (Barrett's).
Twist, Old Sport, andromatic.
Oils—Salad, Castor, and Kerosene.
Candles of the best brands.
Soaps—Blue Mottled, Yellow, and Scented in bars and cakes, &c., &c.

GRAIN.
Wakatip Oats, Wheat, and Chaff.
SPIRITS.
Islay Whisky—Arbuthnot and Long Jones.
Hennessey's and Martell's Brandy, in bulk and case.
J.D.K.Z. Geneva.
Burnett's Old Tom.
Lemon Hart's Rum in bulk.
Porter—Blood's, Byass's, and Guinness's.
CORDIALS.
Ginger Wine, Raspberry Vinegar, Peppermint.
Lemon Syrup, &c., &c.
Dr Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

Families waited on for orders, and goods delivered in all parts of the district at Cromwell prices.

DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.,
HAVING RECEIVED A NEW AND SELECT
ASSORTMENT OF

IRONMONGERY
Beg to call public attention to the following:—

Blasting Powder and Fuse; Long and Short handle Shovels; Picks, Pick Handles, and Sluice Forks; Pannikins, Gold Dishes, Billies; Galvanised Iron Buckets; American Tubs, Buckets, and Brooms; Axes and Handles; Manila Rope for mining purposes; Drilling Hammers and Handles; White Lead; Castor Oil in bulk; Washing-boards; Brushware of every description; Nails; Canvas; Hose Pipes.—Contracts undertaken for supplying Mining Co.'s with Material of all kinds, on liberal terms. Free delivery.

**DAVID A. JOLLY & CO.'S
DEPOT FOR MINING TOOLS,
CROMWELL.**

**SHAMROCK STORE,
CROMWELL.**

**WILLIAM SHANLY,
FAMILY GROCER,
GENERAL STOREKEEPER,**
is carrying on business at the old-established premises, next to the Bank of New South Wales, Melmore-street.

*The BEST QUALITY of GOODS only
is kept in stock.*

All orders will meet with prompt attention

Cromwell Advertisements

**BELFAST STORE,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.**

WINES, SPIRITS, GROCERIES, HARD-
WARE, COLONIAL PRODUCE,
&c. &c. &c.

JAMES HAZLETT

Begs to inform the Public of the Dunstan District that, in connection with his established business of ten years at Clyde, he has opened EXTENSIVE PREMISES AT CROMWELL, where he will be able to supply the Trade, Retailers, Farmers, and Private Families, with EVERY CLASS OF GOODS, of the very best description, at the lowest current rates.

JAMES HAZLETT would particularly mention that in the FLOUR & COLONIAL PRODUCE BUSINESS he can defy competition, as in that line he is in connection with Messrs WHITTINGHAM BROTHERS, of Queenstown, who are the largest buyers in the Lake District.

J. HAZLETT, being a CASH BUYER in the Dunedin and Melbourne Markets, feels confident he can sell the cheapest and best article in the District, and invites a visit from Purchasers.

Note the address:

**JAMES HAZLETT,
CLYDE AND CROMWELL.**

VICTORIA STORE, CROMWELL.

**I. WRIGHT,
DRAPER, CLOTHIER, HOSIER,
HABERDASHER, AND
GENERAL STOREKEEPER.**

I. WRIGHT is now offering an assortment of NEW and CHEAP GOODS, in

DRESS MATERIALS—Prints, Winceys, Alpaca, all-wool Plaids, French Merinos, &c.
Calicoes, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts,
Toilet Covers, Matting and Druggeting
Ladies and Children's Underclothing
BABY LINEN.

Also, a well-selected stock of
Women and Children's Boots and Shoes, in leather, kid, and cashmere
Ladies and Children's Hats, trimmed and untrimmed

Ironmongery, Glass, Crockery
Patent Medicines, Fancy Goods
Toys, Jewellery, Cutlery, Stationery
Perfumery, Musical Instruments
Berlin and other Wools
Paperhangings, Brushware
Tobacco and Cigars

and other Goods too numerous to mention.

NEWSAGENT.

JOHN MARSH.

"VALUE FOR MONEY."

BRIDGE HOTEL,

CROMWELL.

**STARKEY'S
KAWARAUA HOTEL,
CROMWELL.**

Having purchased the above well-known hotel, G. M. STARKEY begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public generally, that it will be his study to maintain the high reputation the KAWARAUA HOTEL has long since acquired for comfort.

One of Alcock's prize Billiard Tables (quite new.)

Wines and Spirits of the very best quality.

An efficient Groom always in attendance.

Cromwell Advertisements

**I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.,
CROMWELL, QUEENSTOWN, LAWRENCE,
DUNEDIN, and MELBOURNE,**

ARE DIRECT IMPORTERS OF

DRAPERY; BOOTS AND SHOES; GROCERIES; WINES, SPIRITS, AND PROVISIONS; IRONMONGERY; CROCKERY; BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS; PAPERHANGINGS, OILS, & PAINTS; GRINDERY; FURNITURE AND BEDDING; SADDLERY; AND PATENT MEDICINES.

A supply of WHEAT, OATS, BRAN, & POLLARD always on hand.

Being the only authorised agents for

**ROBERTSON & HALLENSTEIN'S BRUNSWICK FLOUR MILLS,
LAKE WAKATIPU,**

We are prepared to supply their best Silk-dressed Flour, guaranteed equal to Adelaide.

Having opened a branch establishment in Dunedin, solely for the manufacture of

MENS' CLOTHING,

We are in a position to offer to the public a SUPERIOR CLASS OF GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

We therefore respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed, and our customers may rest assured that all orders entrusted to our care will be promptly executed.

I. HALLENSTEIN & CO.

**CROMWELL TIMBER & IRON YARD,
LATE MR GRANT'S
NEW ZEALAND & AMERICAN TIMBER YARD.**

**JAMES TAYLOR,
Carpenter and Builder, Ironmonger,**

Has FOR SALE all kinds of Building Material suitable for the district.
Estimates given for Buildings at the LOWEST PRICES compatible with Good Material and Workmanship.
Punctuality and attention to all orders may be relied on.

A Large Assortment of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, FURNITURE—comprising Chairs, Tables, Washstands, Iron Bedsteads, &c.
Building Ironmongery, Carpenters' and Miners' Tools, Hemp, Wire, and Manila Rope, SADDLERY, &c., cheap.

**Cromwell Veterinary Shoeing Forge,
Next door to Kidd's Cromwell Hotel.**

**EDWARD LINDSAY,
(Late of Clyde and Melbourne),
GENERAL BLACKSMITH, FARRIER, AND
MACHINIST,**

Begs to intimate to his customers and the general public that he has REMOVED to his NEW PREMISES, next to the Cromwell Hotel, Melmore Terrace, where he will carry on every description of Blacksmith work and Farriery as heretofore.

E. LINDSAY begs to intimate to the Public generally that he has gone to the expense of getting a CAST-IRON BED for TIRING WHEELS on a new principle, being the first introduced up-country, which he will guarantee to give general satisfaction; also, that he has made a reduction in the price of Horse-shoeing.

LIGHT SHOES : : 12s.
DRAUGHT " : : 17s.

**EDWARD LINDSAY,
Veterinary Shoeing Forge.**

**JOHN W. THOMPSON,
FARRIER AND BLACKSMITH.**

J. W. THOMPSON desires to announce to the inhabitants of Cromwell and the District that he has purchased the business lately carried on by Mr JAMES SLOAN as Farrier and Blacksmith. His long practical experience in all branches of the business, combined with moderate charges, will, he trusts, secure him a fair share of public patronage.

**THOMPSON'S
VETERINARY AND SHOEING FORGE,
CROMWELL.**

**THOMAS FOOTE,
TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,
MELMORE TERRACE,
CROMWELL.**

Ladies' Riding Habits made to order.

**CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
SHAREBROKER, COMMISSION
AGENT,
ARBITRATOR, AND ACCOUNTANT
CROMWELL.**

Having arranged to devote my time exclusively to these occupations, business entrusted my care will receive every attention.

Agent for the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company.

**K. PRETSCH,
CROMWELL,
COACH AND GENERAL PAINTER,
PAPERHANGER, &c.,**

Has always on hand a fine selection of Paperhangings, Paints, Glass, and Mouldings of every description, at low prices.

Contracts undertaken for General Painting, Paperhanging, Decoration, and Sign Writing.

Cromwell

E. MURRELL,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
CROMWELL.

All kinds of WATCHES, CLOCKS, and
MUSICAL BOXES cleaned
and repaired.

Jewellery made and repaired.—Pipes mounted

Observe the address:

NEXT MARSH'S BRIDGE HOTEL.



THE CROMWELL BAKERY

J. SCOTT BAKER,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER,

Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Families waited on for orders; and Bread
regularly delivered in all parts of the district



CROMWELL BUTCHERY
(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL),

OWEN PIERCE, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Meat of all descriptions always on
hand, and sold at the Lowest Prices.



FREE TRADE BUTCHERY,
(Wholesale and Retail).

JAMES DAWKINS, PROPRIETOR.

A supply of Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Hams,
Bacon, &c., always on hand.

*Meat delivered at Town Prices throughout
the district.

BEEF, BY THE QUARTER, 3½d per lb.

SWAN BREWERY,
CROMWELL.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE,
Proprietors.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE are now prepared
to supply their unrivalled XXXX ALES in any
quantity.

Orders left with Mr G. W. Goodger, Crom-
well, or at the Brewery, will be promptly at-
tended to.

TO FARMERS.

GOODGER AND KUHTZE will be purchasers
during the forthcoming season of any quantity
of GOOD MALTING BARLEY.

GOODGER & KUHTZE

ARROW FLOUR MILLS.

To Runholders, Storekeepers, Bakers,
and others.

Messrs BUTEL BROS. have much pleasure
in announcing that they have appointed D. A.
JOLLY & Co., of Cromwell, as their agents for
the sale of their SILK-DRESSED FLOUR,
BRAN, and POLLARD.

JOLLY & Co. will be prepared to promptly
execute orders within a radius of Sixty Miles.

FLOUR GUARANTEED.—TERMS LIBERAL.

D. MACKELLAR,

ACCOUNTANT and

GENERAL AGENT.

Star of the East Quartz Mining
Company; Registered;
Colleen Bawn Quartz Mining Com-
pany; Registered;
Kawarau Bridge Company (Messrs
McCormick, Grant, & Richards).

AGENT for The Norwich Union Fire Insurance
Company.

Office: Melmore-street, Cromwell.

Mechanical Drawings furnished.—Specifications
prepared.

Cromwell

**CHEAP DRAPERY AND
CLOTHING STORE.**

COME EARLY AND SEE J. SOLOMON'S STOCK NOW OPENED

New Autumn and Winter Goods.

NEW MILLINERY

NEW DRAPERY

NEW CLOTHING

NEW BOOTS

NEW FANCY GOODS

Has HIGHWATER

&c. &c. &c.

It is impossible within the limits of an advertisement to GIVE AN IDEA of the

EXTENT AND VARIETY of the New Stock.

ONE CALL WILL CONVINCE ANYONE it is the BEST and CHEAPEST

IN CROMWELL.

J. S. is determined to continue SELLING CHEAP throughout the Winter.

Purchase your Winter Outfit from the

CHEAP DRAPERY STORE

IF YOU WANT TO SAVE MONEY.

CROCKERYWARE:

A GREAT SACRIFICE IN CONSEQUENCE OF GIVING UP THIS BRANCH.

MILLINERY & DRESSMAKING

Under the management of Mrs Solomon.

J. SOLOMON,

THE ORIGINAL CHEAP DRAPER.

(Premises lately occupied by the Bank of New Zealand.)

J. R. COWAN,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,

AND CONVEYANCER,

CROMWELL.

WILLIAM TAYLOR,
BOOTMAKER,

MELMORE STREET ... CROMWELL

Has a large and varied stock of Boots and Shoes
on hand, of the best quality.

An inspection of the stock is invited.

Boots and Shoes made to order in the latest and
most approved fashion.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

PRICES MODERATE.

NOTICE.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!!

The Cromwell Coal Works will in future be
carried on by WILLIAMS & HAYES, who
have much pleasure in calling the attention of
the inhabitants of the Cromwell District to their
New Seam of Coal, which is far superior to any
hitherto obtained in the same works, or in any
other portion of the District. They therefore
respectfully solicit a continuance of the patron-
age heretofore bestowed, with the conviction
that that patronage will be deserved.

All orders entrusted to us will be attended to
at once, and on the shortest notice, as we intend
to keep a good supply of coals at the pit-mouth.
Coals delivered anywhere, either in or out of the
district; and lowest cartage prices charged.

20s. per ton at the Works.
32s. delivered.
16 bags to the ton.

WILLIAMS & HAYES,

Coal Works, Cromwell.

**F. SANSON, SADDLER
AND
HARNESS-MAKER,**

Begs to inform the public that he is carrying on
business at the Premises lately occupied by Mr
Raven, in Cromwell, and trusts, by strict atten-
tion and moderate charges, to merit the public
patronage.

Collars, Pack-saddles, and Harness of every
description made on the premises.

Repairs done on the shortest notice.

JULES LA FONTAINE,
WHEELWRIGHT,

MELMORE-STREET, CROMWELL,

Is prepared to execute all orders and repairs in-
trusted to him.

Opposite the Bank of New South Wales.

J. C. CHAPPLE,
AUCTIONEER.

Any orders for Sales in the Cromwell District
may be left at the ARGUS Office, and will meet
with prompt attention.

NOTICE.

POISON for DOGS will be laid on
MOUNT PISA STATION on and after this
date.

I. LOUGHNAN.

Mount Pisa, 12th May 1870.—27to

CROMWELL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Reading-room is open to Subscribers on
Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.

The Library contains an extensive variety of
Books in every department of literature; and
about £40 worth of New Works is expected to
arrive shortly from Great Britain.

All the Provincial Newspapers, and a number
of English Papers and Periodicals, are regularly
received for the use of Subscribers.

Annual Subscription, £1 1s; Half-Yearly,
12s 6d; Quarterly, 7s 6d.

CROMWELL POST OFFICE.

MAILS CLOSE.

For Quartzville, Carrickton, and Nevis; every
Sunday, at 9 p.m.

For Clyde, Dunedin, and intervening offices,
Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 3 p.m.

For Dunedin, via Teviot, Tuapeka, and Toko-
mairi, every Tuesday, at 3 p.m.

For Kawarau Gorge, Edwards's, Gibbston, Mor-
ven Ferry, Arrowtown, Frankton, and Queens-
town; every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thurs-
day, at 9 p.m.

For Luggate, Bendigo, Alberton, Pembroke,
and Cardrona, every Tuesday, at 9 p.m.

For money orders and registered letters, not
later than 2 p.m.

MAILS ARRIVE:

From Dunedin, Clyde, and intervening offices,
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Dunedin, via Tokomairi, Tuapeka, and
Teviot, every Friday, at 9 a.m.

From Queenstown, Frankton, Arrowtown, Mor-
ven Ferry, Gibbston, Edwards's, and Kawa-
rau Gorge, Tuesday, Thursday, and Satur-
day, at 3 p.m.

From Nevis, Carrickton, and Quartzville, every
Tuesday, at 3.30 p.m.

From Cardrona, Alberton, Pembroke, Luggate,
and Bendigo, every Thursday, at 3 p.m.

Kawarau Gorge

**KAWARAU GORGE COALPIT
AND
LIME-KILN.**

The undersigned begs to announce that the
above pit is in splendid working order, and that
he is raising coals of an excellent quality.

In connection with the pit, he is also working
a LIME-KILN, and is prepared at a day's no-
tice to supply first-class building lime in any
quantity, and at reasonable rates.

J. W. ROBERTSON.

Bannockburn

BANNOCKBURN HOTEL & STORE,

DOCTOR'S FLAT, BANNOCKBURN,

(On the Main Road to the Nevis).

GROCERIES, CLOTHING, BOOTS, and HOUSE-

HOLD REQUISITES of all descriptions

kept in Stock.

The Goods, being obtained DIRECT from
Dunedin, are retailed at the LOWEST POS-
SIBLE PRICES.

N.B.—Good Stabling, Horse Feed, &c.

JOHN RICHARDS, PROPRIETOR.

**BANNOCKBURN TIMBER YARD
AND CARPENTER'S SHOP.**

JAMES TAYLOR,

CROMWELL TIMBER AND IRON YARD,

Begs to inform the Residents of BANNOCKBURN,
NEVIS, POTTERS, &c., that in order to meet the
increasing requirements of those districts, he
has opened a Branch Establishment at Doctor's
Flat, opposite Mr Richards' Store.

A good supply of TIMBER and IRON for
Building and Mining purposes always on hand.

Best Material and Workmanship Cheap for Cash.



WILLIAM SUTHERLAND & CO.,
(Late of Logantown),

GENERAL BLACKSMITHS & FARRIERS,

Beg to intimate to Mining Companies and the
public generally that they have removed to
QUARTZVILLE, next to HAZLETT'S Carrick
Range Hotel, where they hope, by strict atten-
tion to business and reasonable charges, to merit
a share of their patronage.

**CARRICK RANGE HOTEL,
QUARTZVILLE.**

CHARLES PEAKE,
Proprietor.

The Proprietor, having recently purchased the
above well-known and centrally-situated Hotel,
is now in a position to offer first-class accommo-
dation to all who may favour him with their
patronage.

The Premises are fitted up and furnished on
the most complete scale, and the arrangements
for the comfort of visitors and travellers are
second to none in the district.

COMMODOUS BILLIARD ROOM,
fitted with one of Julius Paser's full-sized table

AN EXCELLENT SIX-STALLED STABLE,
with careful groom always in attendance.

183 **CHARLES PEAKE.**

Albertown

**ALBERT HOTEL,
STORE, & POST-OFFICE,
ALBERT TOWN.**

H. NORMAN

Begs to intimate, that he has made very exten-
sive improvements in the above old establish-
ment, and can now offer unrivalled accommoda-
tion, both for man and horse.

A large stock of GENERAL STORES & DRAPERY
always on hand.

Old acquaintances will please remember
that they can still make themselves perfectly at
home at

**H. NORMAN'S,
ALBERT TOWN.**

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Dyspepsia, Jaundice.—These complaints are the result of a disordered liver, which secretes bile in quality or quantity incapable of digesting food. Digestion requires a free flow of healthy bile, to promote which Holloway's Pills and Ointment have long been famous, far eclipsing every other medicine. Food, irregularity of living, unwholesome climates, and other causes are constantly deranging the liver, but that important organ can, under all circumstances, soon be regulated and healthily adjusted by Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which act directly upon its vital secretion. The Ointment rubbed on the skin penetrates straight to the liver, the blood and nerves of which it speedily rectifies. One trial is all that is needed; a certificate will soon follow.

£4 10s. PER OUNCE FOR GOLD.

GOLD will be found to be worth the above price by purchasing at the
GREAT CLEARING SALE
 at W. TALBOYS'
LONDON HOUSE,
 CROMWELL.

N E W R U S H
 TO THE
London House.

W. TALBOYS
 Has just returned from Dunedin, after purchasing a large stock of
DRAPERY, CLOTHING, & BOOTS,
 At a small advance on the English cost, which will be sold at such prices as must command a
SPEEDY CLEARANCE.

Goods will be sold **CHEAPER** than at the late Clearing Sale.

The motto of this House will be Small Profits and Quick Returns. 2½ per cent. will be allowed on all cash transactions, and 5 per cent. will be charged on all accounts not paid within a month. Goods will be sold on these terms only.

Note the address:
W. TALBOYS,
LONDON HOUSE,
 231 CROMWELL.

BANNOCKBURN PUBLIC LIBRARY.

After Monday, April 27th, the Bannockburn Library will be in the SCHOOLMASTER'S RESIDENCE, Smith's Gully.

Terms of Subscription:
 Five Shillings entrance fee; and One Shilling a Month, payable quarterly in advance.

TENDERS.

TENDERS wanted for ENCLOSING ONE ACRE, more or less, of the Bannockburn School Reserve, with a Post-and-rail and Picket Fence.

Tenders to be lodged with the undersigned, on or before MONDAY, the 18th of May, with whom plans and specifications may be seen.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

CHARLES KOCH,
 Hon. Sec. Bannockburn School Committee.

STOCK AND PRODUCE.

THE Undersigned has for sale, in lots to suit purchasers:—

500 bushels of Oats
 10 tons of Straw Chaff
 3 tons Potatoes
 5 brood Mares, with foals
 3 Fillies

1 Colt, two years old

1 Clydesdale Entire, with girth and bridle complete. This horse has proved himself a sure foal-getter.

My reason for disposing of the above property is that I am leaving for England.

CHARLES HAIR.

CROMWELL APOTHECARIES' HALL.

MAX GALL
CHEMIST & DRUGGIST,
 Dealer in Fancy Goods, Perfumery, Stationery, Tobacco and Cigars.

Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Large stock of Patent Medicines always on hand, and sold at a price considerably lower than ordinarily charged.

MAX GALL,
 Begs to inform the public that the whole of his stock may be relied upon as being of a first-class character; and he hopes, by giving the utmost care and attention to his business, to deserve and get the support of the inhabitants of Cromwell and the surrounding districts.

BEST PORT WINE
 FOR INVALIDS

Can be obtained of D. A. JOLLY & Co.

Price, 65s per dozen.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the powers contained in the "Municipal Corporations Waterworks Act 1872," the Council of the Borough of Cromwell intend to construct Waterworks for supplying the Borough with water, and that the amount to be raised by way of loan for that purpose is Three Thousand Pounds; and that, in case their intention is objected to within two calendar months from the first publication of this notice, application will be made to the General Assembly of New Zealand, at its next session, for authority to construct the said works.

Dated this 23rd day of April, A.D. 1874.

JAMES DAWKINS,
 Mayor.

CORPORATION OF CROMWELL.

OWNERS OF DOGS and GOATS are requested to take notice that the Registration Fee is due, and payable at my office.

CHAS. COLCLOUGH,
 Town Clerk.
 April 1, 1874.

CORPORATION OF CROMWELL.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

With the view of improving the sanitary condition of the Town, the Citizens are hereby recommended to fill up their present Closets by putting therein Quicklime, and filling up with earth or sand. The use of Earth Closets is also recommended, and, as will be seen by advertisement, is proposed to be made peremptory.

Quicklime for the above-named purpose can be had on application to the Town Clerk, who will also be provided in a few days with Chloride of Lime for disinfecting purposes.

CHARLES COLCLOUGH,
 Town Clerk.

CROMWELL DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Parties holding **SUBSCRIPTION LISTS** for the above are requested to send in a copy of names and amounts subscribed AT ONCE, for the purpose of having same embodied in a Memorial to be presented to the Provincial Government.

By order.

C. F. JOHNSON,
 Secretary pro tem.

FOR SALE.

ONE SIXTH SHARE in the RISE AND SHINE Water Race and Claim, Bendigo Gully.

The Company has a right to twelve heads of water, and the claim is in good working order at the present time.

Also, a **FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE**, situated near the claim.

For terms and particulars, apply to this office, or to the owner,

JOHN JONES.

CAUTION.—Spurious "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT."

I take leave most respectfully to inform the public of Australia that spurious imitations of my medicines, emanating from the United States, and labelled "Holloway's Pills" or "Holloway's Ointment," London and New York, are being sold in the Australian Colonies.

I have but one place of business, as at foot, and there only are my genuine remedies manufactured; allow me, then, to caution you against being victimised by unscrupulous vendors.

Should any person be so deceived, and will kindly inform me of the same, I will take such steps as will effectually put a stop to this imposition.—I remain, with great respect,

Yours faithfully,

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
 533, Oxford-street,
 London, January 13, 1874.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS are called for the PURCHASE of that valuable property, the ROYAL STANDARD QUARTZ CRUSHING MACHINE, at Quartzville, Carrick Range; together with the Plant, Tools, Quicksilver (about two bottles), etc. etc.

The Machine is enclosed by a substantial building, with Coal-house attached. It is of 12-horse steam power, and a Battery of EIGHT STAMPERS, in excellent condition and good working order.

Sealed tenders, addressed "Tenders for Royal Standard machine," to be sent in to the Manager, **GEORGE JENOUR**, Cromwell, not later than the 20th May instant.

The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

LOST, a **GOLD BROOCH**, between Cromwell and the Lower Flat. Finder rewarded on returning it to the ARGUS Office.

£2 REWARD.

LOST, from the Cardrona, about four months ago, a **BAY FILLY**; no visible brands; white stripe on face; white on off hind leg. Information to be given to

ARCHD. CHALMERS,
 Cardrona.

A.O.F.
COURT ROYAL OAK OF KAWARAU, No. 4929.

SUMMONED MEETING on SATURDAY, 16th of May. Business of importance. N.B.—Court opens at 7 p.m.

By order.

CHARLES KOCH,
 Secretary.

CROMWELL JOCKEY CLUB.

The Committee of the Cromwell Jockey Club are prepared to receive offers for FENCING IN the Cromwell RACECOURSE. The use of the enclosure, 300 acres, for a term of years, to be taken as payment.

Tenders, stating the NUMBER OF YEARS, to be sent in to the SECRETARY, at Starkey's Kawarau Hotel, on or before 1st JULY.

Nature of Fence required and all further information can be obtained on application to
G. M. STARKEY,
 Hon. Secretary.

DUNSTAN DISTRICT HOSPITAL.

Wanted, a **MARRIED COUPLE**, to act as COOK and WARDSMAN, &c. &c. Salary, £90 per annum. Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to the Secretary not later than Monday, 23rd instant, at 7 p.m.

GEORGE FACHE,
 Secretary.
 Clyde, May 4th, 1874.

NOTICE is hereby given that the RE-VISING OFFICER will hold a Court for the Revision of the List of Voters of the District of Dunstan, on MONDAY, the 15th day of June, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the COURT-HOUSE, CLYDE.

At which Court will be heard and determined all claims duly made to have names inserted in the said List of Voters, and all objections duly made to the names of persons being retained or placed on the Electoral Roll of the said District. The names of persons whose Christian names or whose qualifications shall be wholly omitted, where by law required to be specified, in the said List, or whose place of abode, or the nature or description of whose qualifications are insufficiently described for the purpose of being identified, will be expunged unless the matter so omitted or insufficiently described be then supplied. The Revising Officer will also, at the said Court, make such corrections in the said List, and do all such other acts as are required of him by the "Registration of Electors Act 1866."

Dated at Dunedin, this 30th day of April, 1874.

WM. M. HODGKINS,
 Revising Officer.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE "PIONEER" DREDGE,
 Now on the River Kawarau, about a mile above the Gentle Annie Bridge; with all the plant, tools, etc., used in working the same.

Terms reasonable.

For particulars as to terms, etc., apply to the Office of this Paper, or to

JOHN PERRIAM,
 Lowburn.

MEETING of the **SCHOOL COMMITTEE** in the SCHOOLROOM, at 8 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst.

JOHN MARSH,
 Chairman.

The Dunstan Times reports the monthly meeting of the Committee of Management of the Dunstan Hospital, on Monday, 4th inst. We take the following information from the Surgeon's report, dated April 30.—Number of patients at present in hospital, 20; admitted during the month, 16; discharged, 14; died, 2. The patients admitted were from—Cromwell, 7; Bannockburn, 2; Bendigo Gully, 1; Cardrona, 1; Blacks, 2; Clyde, 2; Alexandra, 1. All the cases of fever are improving.

In the Victorian parliamentary election, Sir James McCulloch had an easy victory over his opponent at Warrnambool, but the Hon. J. O'Shanassy was beaten by the local candidate.

BIRTH.

On Wednesday, 6th inst., at Cromwell, Mrs ROBERT BROWN, of a son.

Cromwell Argus,

AND NORTHERN GOLD-FIELDS GAZETTE.

CROMWELL: TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1874.

A meeting of the Athenæum Committee will take place this evening, in the Town-hall, at eight o'clock.

Another fatal case of fever occurred during last week, a child of Mr W. Rowe, of Kawarau Gorge, having died on Thursday last. The funeral took place on Sunday.

A new school, under the auspices of the Catholic portion of our community, has been opened in the Cromwell chapel. A governess to take charge has arrived from Dunedin.

Mr Thomas Fergus, the District Engineer, is to deliver a lecture in Alexandra tomorrow evening. The subject is "Hammers and Anvils," and the proceeds are in aid of the Library.

The members' year of the Cromwell Jockey Club ends on July 1. We have been requested to remind such members as have not paid of this fact, and to urge upon them the advisability of making good their subscriptions before that date.

A telegram in the Mount Ida Chronicle says:—"It is understood that a requisition has been got up asking Gillies to lead the Opposition to the Government proposal to sell pastoral land in blocks. If he declines, Bastings will be the leader. A majority is probable in either case.—Hallenstein is said to be Reid's Gold-fields Secretary."

The formal opening of Mr M'Cormick's new bridge at Edwards' Nevis ferry, on the Kawarau river, is, we are informed, to take place on either the day preceding or following the Queen's Birthday. Except the approach on the Queenstown side, everything is completed in connection with it. On Saturday, a waggon and six horses passed over the bridge.

There is some talk of arranging a programme of athletic sports for Queen's Birthday. The Jockey Club, at the meeting the other night, agreed to allow the use of the course and the stand for that purpose, if required. We hope an effort will be made in this direction, and feel sure it would be highly successful as far as subscriptions are concerned.

Mr Baird, the Gold Receiver and Clerk of the Court, is at present on leave of absence for a month. His departure took place without any notice being given, and much inconvenience has been the result. The Bailiff attends for a few hours every Monday, which is the only chance except on the Court day for the lodgment of applications. The Warden was complained of last Friday on the subject, but said he could not remedy it. We have heard many complaints on the subject.

The Star of the East cleaned up a fortnight's crushing the other day, with a result of 85 ounces. On Thursday last, the highly welcome intelligence was brought into town that the reef had been struck in their low-level tunnel. The reef is an exceedingly good one, being two feet in thickness, with well-defined walls, and first-class prospects have been obtained from trials of the stone; indeed, it is said by some to be the richest reef in appearance yet seen in the district. The discovery of so good a reef at such a depth is a highly important one, and will prove encouraging to the further development of other claims.

By the courtesy of Inspector Moore, we are enabled to give the following statement of gold forwarded by Escort from Clyde to Dunedin yesterday:—

	ozs.	dwt.	grs.
Queenstown	1436	5	
Arrow	442	0	
Cromwell	1303	15	
Clyde	400	0	
Alexandra	393	0	
Tavot	461	0	
Total	4441	0	

A week or two ago, the Dunstan Times indulged in a groan of misery at the neglect which, it protested, the people of the Cromwell district had shown towards the Dunstan Hospital in the matter of subscriptions; and jealously hinted that selfishness, in view of the local hospital which we in this district are making exertions to obtain, was the cause of the decrease it declared had taken place. A few facts and figures we have obtained put this matter in quite a different light. From May 1872, when the Cromwell Local Committee was constituted, till May 1873, £335 was the sum subscribed throughout the district. The Local Committee then rested on their oars. Being the first year, they had made a special effort, and it will be remembered succeeded in getting up a bazaar, the proceeds from which amounted to £97. Thus the actual subscriptions for that year were £238. In July 1873 the Committee made another start in the way of collecting; and up to February of this year, when all the lists distributed were returned, the sum they had collected was £280, which instead of a decrease, was actually for the second year, in the face of the special efforts of the first year of their existence, an increase of £20. The Local Committee have really done extremely good service in the matter of collecting funds for the Dunstan Hospital, and the parent committee have always been glad to acknowledge this. The growling of the Times therefore is as insulting as it is ill-deserved. As for the assertion that the people of this district are to "look stolidly on, with folded arms, keeping their money in their pockets, to start a rival hospital when the epidemic which afflicts them is over," it remains to be proved. The Local Committee are not disbanded, nor have they thrown up their office; and are quite prepared to continue the exertions in the future they have evidently, judging from the foregoing figures, made in the past.

A Naseby correspondent of the *Guardian* has a growl at the fact of travellers and residents leaving Cromwell without changing their clothes or having them fumigated.

A destructive fire broke out in Auckland at one o'clock on the morning of May 5. The property burned down comprised a block of wooden buildings in Queen-street. The damage is estimated at from £10,000 to £15,000.

In Mr Fergus' yearly report to the head of his department, he says with reference to the Cromwell Bridge:—"During the past year, repairs have been made to this bridge to the extent of vote. I am sorry to say that this bridge is still sinking; and I found one of the uprights between the upper and under girders completely broken through by excessive pressure. Both the upper and under planking of the roadway requires to be renewed, and altogether the entire structure requires to be overhauled. Something must be done to prevent any further defection."

A meeting of the Cromwell Jockey Club Committee was held in the Town-hall on Friday evening, 8th inst. Messrs Preshaw (president), Heron, Marsh, Dawkins, Pierce, Jolly, and Starkey were present. Mr Jolly handed in his resignation of the office of treasurer; but was requested to hold office until the expiration of the current year, namely July 1. The offer of Mr Marsh to purchase hurdles on the race-course for £1 la. was accepted. It was resolved to advertise for offers of terms on which persons are willing to fence in the racecourse reserve; (advertisement will be found in another column.) The question of holding a race-meeting on Queen's Birthday was discussed; and the conclusion came to was that no meeting should be held, but that the use of the course and grand stand should be granted if required for athletic sports on that day.

On Wednesday morning last, the coach leaving Clyde for Lawrence capsized by coming in contact with a large stone just outside the town. There were thirteen passengers, all of whom luckily escaped with trifling hurts except one, John Lees, who we believe was recently working on the Mount Pisa station, and was then on his way to the Palmer. He had to be taken to the Dunstan Hospital. Another coach was got, and the passengers transferred to it for the journey. The accident occurred in consequence of the prevalence of a very dense fog. Lees is fast recovering.

From Captain Hutton's report, laid on the table of the Provincial Council the other day, we take the following items:—"In order to form a well-grounded opinion as to the existence or not of deep leads in different parts of the Province, it is first necessary to examine the physical and geological structure of the whole country, and by that means to ascertain as accurately as possible the nature of the causes that have led to the present distribution of the auriferous and non-auriferous deposits. I have been engaged on this preliminary survey all the summer, but until it is finished, it would be premature to hazard an opinion on the subject. With regard to quartz reefs, I am sorry to say that, in my opinion, science can be of very little assistance. Up to the present time, scientific men visit quartz mines to learn, and not to teach; for no satisfactory theory has yet been established as to the origin of metalliferous veins."

"I do not think that the Government can well do more to further the prospecting of a country than by opening roads. Neither deep leads nor quartz reefs can be tested in any other way but by working them, and this would be better done by Joint Stock Companies than by the Government."

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

DUNEDIN.

THURSDAY, 9 a.m.

A "Gazette Extraordinary" was published last night, officially notifying the appointment of the new Executive, as follows:—

Roid, Provincial Secretary and Secretary for Lands and Works; Turnbull, Treasurer; Dr Webster and Lumsden, non-official members.

MacKellar was offered the Secretaryship for Gold-fields, but declined it. No appointment has yet been made to this office.

MONDAY, 12.10 p.m.

The case of Macassev v. Boll was concluded on Saturday night. The jury gave a verdict for defendant on all the issues; and it is needless to say the verdict was received with general satisfaction by almost everyone.

An attempt to burn down Dunning's new buildings was discovered on Saturday night. Dunning found a strange key in the safe, and two one-pound notes gone; and in another room a quantity of shavings were found burning. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

A Wanganui telegram dated May 9, says a destructive fire occurred on the previous night. The Red Lion Hotel and Gordon's stables were destroyed. Six horses were burnt to death. Insurance: New Zealand, £400; Liverpool and London, £500; Victoria, £550.

The wreck of the *Emulous* was sold by auction at Oamaru on May 9 for £305; anchors, stores, etc., £1,100.

The Albion has arrived from Melbourne with the Suez mails.

MELBOURNE, May 4.

Judge Stephens, late Attorney-General, has taken his seat on the bench.

M'Pherson, who made himself rather notorious in Dunedin, is lecturing in Melbourne on the delusion of the New Zealand Immigration scheme.

SYDNEY, May 4.

The Northern mails were stopped by bush-rangers, and the passengers plundered.

ADELAIDE, May 4.

A large robbery has occurred in the Gene-

ral Post Office. A banker's parcel of £1700 was taken.

CABLE TELEGRAMS.

LONDON, May 2.

The wool sales were marked by considerable languor. 2000 bales were withdrawn. There is a decline on fleeces of 2d.; scoured and lambs, 1d.; half-breds, 1d. to 3d.

Hostilities have been resumed in the province of Biscay, and the Republicans are advancing.

There is a serious famine in Asia Minor. Hundreds of persons are dying daily.

TUESDAY, 9.6 a.m.

It is understood that an Opposition to the Executive has already been formed, and that efforts will be made to unseat them on the question of Harbour Improvement.

Bastings and Fish are said to be the leading members of the Opposition. Most of the gold-fields members are included.

The freehold in Princes-street on which the Oriental Hotel stands was sold yesterday to Mr Braithwaite for £1,850, or at the rate of £9,000 an acre.

MacKellar presented a petition yesterday from Cardrona with reference to a road to the Arrow.

THE TYPHOID EPIDEMIC.

Dr Coughtrey, the medical gentleman appointed by his Honor the Superintendent to visit Cromwell for the purpose of reporting on the disease which for the last three or four months has prevailed to so great an extent in this district, arrived last Friday morning. He lost no time in getting to work, and during Friday and part of Saturday, was entirely engaged in making the enquiries and collecting the information necessary to the fulfilment of his duty; inspecting every part of the town, and on Saturday visiting one or two of the nearest outlying districts in which fever had also shown itself. He left Cromwell by the Saturday afternoon's coach. Before his departure, at his request the Town Council was called together, that he might address them on the subject, anticipating for their benefit, to some extent, the information which will be contained in his report. The meeting was called for two o'clock, and at that hour the Mayor and all the Councillors assembled in the Town-hall.

Dr Coughtrey being introduced to the Council by the Mayor, said, as was known to them, he had been sent by his Honor the Superintendent to report generally upon the epidemic that was afflicting their town, and to suggest proper means to remove it. There was no doubt at all, he might say, that the character of the fever was typhoid, and that of a pure type; while there could be as little doubt that it arose from the bad sanitary condition of the town. He had gone carefully into the matter, seeing everything for himself; allowing himself to be influenced in no wise by the opinion of others. And he was sorry to say that things from a sanitary point of view were in a deplorable condition. The drainage and water-supply were matters needing immediate attention. An examination into these matters showed him facts and circumstances in connection with them that ought not to exist. All along the course of the water-race supplying the town, he found closets above its level; and in one instance a privy was really within two feet of the race. The earth was of an exceedingly porous nature, and the matter from privies wormed its way into the water-race from which the town was supplied. Then the tanks put in at different parts of the race by private parties were in a very dilapidated and unsatisfactory state. From the side of one of these, he could positively scrape horse or cow manure. Others were nearly as bad; the lids were broken and make-shifts made which allowed all kinds of filth and rubbish to get into the tanks. The race at a Chinese garden outside the town also received a quantity of deleterious matter; and generally along its whole course it was open to all kinds of impurities. The water, however, was not the primary cause of the epidemic, but no doubt helped it on. The drainage was what he would most particularly call attention to. From most of the houses, the sewage ran underneath the building, thence into a gutter running alongside, thence across the pavement into the open street-gutter, and thence down to the bridge. Along the bank of the Kawarau, the soil was full of animal matter; and the infiltration had gone on so long, and to such an extent, that the soil was now overcharged, and could deodorise no more. In one place on the bank, he saw sheep-bones and offal, which had no doubt been thrown there when the flesh was on them. Typhoid fever was fostered by conditions of this nature. No single place in the town, he believed he was correct in saying, contained any privy accommodation except of a cess-pool nature, and all excrement and such fetid matter soaked into the ground. If these were cleaned out, the matter was thrown down the bank, or perhaps buried, in as close and convenient a spot as possible. This kind of thing had been allowed to go on, and the result was the breaking out of an epidemic. The general term for typhoid was autumnal or cesspool fever. It generated from effluvia and filth, in the first instance; and no doubt spread by being carried from one part of the town to another in the clothes of persons and so on. The fever was not brought into the town; he had made enquiries, and could find nothing to warrant that opinion. It arose spontaneously, became contagious, and so had spread. It had existed more or less for three years in the district, and had always been more violent in the autumn, that is, in March, April, and May. He would speak of it more fully in his report of course, but would now give a few hints as to how it might be abated, and its return prevented. He believed the Council had a set of bye-laws in existence, but through some legal informality, they could not be put into operation. Something should be done to this end at once. The inhabitants must resort to earth-closets; that was imperative. There was sure to be a return of the epidemic else. The earth used should be of a loamy nature, and the boxes should be cleared frequently. It would be almost necessary to

employ a man to see that those directions were fully carried out. Everywhere about the town, he saw a great quantity of rubbish; old cloth, straw, old boots, and so forth. This should be all collected, and burnt. The excrement of the sick and their linen should all be burnt at some distance from the town; beyond the cemetery, for instance. The water used by the town should be purified; and the speaker explained the construction of a very simple filter he had seen used, which would answer temporarily. It merely consisted of a wooden box in the race, with a hole at one end; the filter being a couple of pieces of flannel, containing charcoal from wood of a non-resinous nature. The bank of the Kawarau required a copious application of chloride of lime. The scraping carried out by the Corporation was merely a surface scraping, and more than that was required. A quantity of permanganate of potash, or as it is generally called, Condy's Fluid, should be got; it was one of the best disinfectants, and would be highly useful in washing out the tanks before admitting the filtered water. Some immediate steps should be taken to clean the race from where the water left the pipes, along the terrace to the Clutha. It was in a very bad state. He then went on to speak of the best source of water supply for Cromwell. The Lowburn creek water travelled too far through a pasturage country to reach Cromwell in a fit and proper state of purity. Firewood creek was in his opinion the best source of supply. It was close at hand; there were natural advantages that could be utilised in building reservoirs to store the water; and the pressure to be obtained would not only be of value in case of fire, but would afford an opportunity of thoroughly cleansing back-yards and gutters. He thought, if care were taken to get a fair and sufficient sample of the water for analysis, Dr Black's report on it might be of a more favourable nature; and he explained the best plan of taking water from the creek in order to be sure that the sample was a fair one and of average purity. Dr Coughtrey concluded by saying that he would be awaiting in his duty if he failed to give expression to his opinion that proper steps had not been taken by the Corporation to avert or remove the source of disease. Piggeries and slaughter-yards should have been removed, and the water-races cleared out long ago. Of course, at present he was only skimming the surface of things as it were; in his report to the Superintendent he would go deeper into particulars. He had tried to do his duty thoroughly, but possibly there were matters regarding which the Council might give him information, and he would be happy to listen to any suggestions, or answer any questions. Doubtless he would visit Cromwell again, and he hoped on that occasion to see a better and more healthy condition of things.

The Town Clerk would remind Dr Coughtrey that the town-race ran through private property, and some difficulty might therefore be experienced in getting persons to remove their water-closets.

Dr Coughtrey was glad of the information. He had forgotten to make mention of one matter. Was it not possible to construct a large sewer along the bank of the Kawarau, and another on the face of the terrace, the two meeting at the junction of the two rivers, and discharging at low water mark? This, he thought, would be an excellent scheme of drainage. Another assisting cause of the fever, he might mention, was the dryness of the climate. A French Commission, in 1845, appointed to inquire into the causes of a very severe typhoid epidemic which had swept France, noted that in dry weather typhoid was more markedly prevalent. If there were plenty of rain, soaking the ground and causing the growth of plants, Nature had a chance to relieve herself. It was a theory in regard to the origin of cholera and other diseases that excrement and such matter, being thrown out, becomes dry, and is carried in the air, giving rise to an immense amount of disease. He would press upon their notice the fact that the sickness was a great loss in a trade point of view; people were shy of coming to the town, which had a bad name on every side. He would give a plain statement in his report of the state of things he had found existing, and of the measures necessary to improve the condition of the town. He did not know how the Council stood in regard to pecuniary matters; but perhaps his report would act as a kind of lever on the Government in the way of inducing them to aid the Corporation in carrying out such works as might be decided upon.

In answer to Mr Jolly, Dr Coughtrey said he certainly thought the proposal manure depot was too near the town; it should be at least quarter of a mile beyond the cemetery. The high winds so prevalent in the district would remove even the eighteen inches of soil—such as it was—with which it was proposed to cover the manure; the manure would be blown into the race, and thus would to an extent become the food of animals instead of plants, as Nature intended. There were grasses which would bind the soil and prevent it from being blown about as at present, greatly to the detriment of cleanliness and health; the seed might be obtained at very trifling cost. A plain he knew in South-West Lancashire, which ten years ago was quite useless, being so sandy and dry, now gave a revenue of £5000 a year; and this happy change had been brought about by sowing such grasses as he had spoken of.

Dr Jolly asked if objections might not be raised by towns lower down the Moyleux if drainage were discharged, as he suggested, into that river?—No doubt, said Dr Coughtrey, there would be objections; but from his knowledge of the river and the towns on its banks, he thought the only town which could in justice complain was that at the mouth of the river—Port Moyleux.

Dr Shanly said the Lowburn water had been used by Cromwell for the last eleven years, and the health of the inhabitants had never previously suffered.—Dr Coughtrey explained that the water, as he had said, did not cause the disease; it only contributed to its continuance. The primary and real cause was the existence of nuisances and cesspools.

Dr Jolly suggested to Dr Coughtrey that in his report he should give statistics of the mortality of Cromwell from year to year.—Dr Coughtrey had arranged for this. He might mention that from August 1863 to May 1874 there had been 77 deaths in the district, of which 22, or one-third, had occurred within the last ten weeks. Cromwell was in a healthy situation, and if proper care had been taken, should certainly have escaped this epidemic. The habits of the people

were no doubt one of the main predisposing causes to this fever. He need hardly tell them of the fact that some of the families in the town did not possess a privy at all; and this was not a proper state of things where children were running about. It would be impossible almost to specify the varieties of filth that the race was bound to receive in its passage through the town. He had seen a drove of pigs the previous evening at the Chinese garden he had mentioned; and though he believed they only remained there for the night while passing through, still it was a fact that they were there. Ducks and geese also roamed about, and an open race was bound to receive their attention. In connection with the subject of mortality statistics, he had arranged to visit the Dunstan Hospital, so that he would be in possession of very full information on this head. Another matter to which he would direct attention was the condition of the stables in the town. Piggeries and slaughter-yards they could remove; but stables they could not. In towns in England and other countries, stables were compelled to have a flag-stall pool in which to temporarily store manure, so flagged that no soakage could take place. These things required attending to more particularly where the sand was so loose and porous, as in this town. Cromwell was not alone in its suffering from this epidemic; Auckland was affected in a similar way, and well deserved to be so.

A question having been asked as to the treatment of patients, Dr Coughtrey paid a high compliment to the skill of the local medical men, and expressed himself persuaded of the wisdom of their treatment. The average mortality in such diseases was one in seven; and the average in Cromwell had been much less.

Dr Grant wished to know why, if the disease was of a contagious nature, and liable to be carried from place to place in a person's clothes, the inhabitants had not been informed of it, so that they might have taken precautions?—Dr Coughtrey said he was almost sorry he had been asked this question. He was now making inquiries how far any such warning had been given. Evidently there had been no official information, such as by letter to the Council, and he was not in a position to say to what extent warning had been given privately.

Dr Jolly proposed, and Dr Shanly seconded, a vote of thanks to Dr Coughtrey for the information he had just given them. They could all bear witness to the trouble he had taken to acquire information in regard to this epidemic, and to the manner in which he had gone about his duty, without fear or favour.—This was carried by acclamation, and the meeting then dispersed.

CARDRONA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

May 6, 1874.

Under the head of mining news, I am pleased to be able to inform you that one of the deep-sinking claims, the Band of Hope, has struck a rich and well-defined lead of gold, which in all probability runs through the entire length of their lease, and will give the lucky shareholders a splendid rise. And well do they deserve it; for no party of men could possibly have displayed more indomitable perseverance and energy than they have done during the last three years, and that against difficulties of no ordinary kind. They are about to erect pumping machinery, as their tail-race is not deep enough to drain their ground.—The Enterprise claim, which is immediately above the former, and which was purchased some time ago by Mr Torrie, is also going ahead again with three shifts, driving up a tail-race. In about six months, the party of men at present in it hope to prove it one of the best claims on the creek. It was first opened about six years ago, and has paid as high as £30 per week. But the water has been the great drawback to this claim in particular, as it is furthest up, and consequently has the creek water, as well as much from old workings, to contend against.—The Banner of War is also driving night and day for the deep ground, and will most likely touch it in a few weeks. They have a very large extent of good payable shallow ground, but they evidently intend going in for the cream first.—The Empire company, which, of the deep claims, is the furthest down the creek, are working their shallow ground by means of an incline, and trucks drawn up by a horse, but they are about erecting a wheel and machinery, to lift their stuff by water power, which of course is the most expeditious and economical. They put a great deal of stuff through in a day, and I am informed the claim is paying exceedingly well. Mr Yoldham, the manager, informed me that it is not their intention to try for the deep ground till Spring.

At Branch Creek, sluicing operations are in full swing, with a plentiful supply of water. Farquhar and party's claim is expected to turn out even better than last washing, which was very satisfactory. In fact, affairs have not looked so healthy as at present on the Cardrona for the last four years. Storekeepers and pub's all seem to be doing a good trade, and no lack of improvements going on. Conspicuous among these is a very handsome passenger bridge in course of construction over the creek between the upper and lower townships; also, a new lock-up, and several substantial and neat dwelling-houses.

A petition to his Honor the Superintendent is being got up, praying for the construction of a dray-road from Cardrona to the Arrow via the Crown terrace. The necessity of the work to this place, the Arrow, and indeed to the Province, is so apparent to every sensible man that I trust the Government will not hesitate a moment in granting the money for its construction without any delay. No doubt the petition will be presented by our member. Intimate knowledge of the district will enable him to explain more fully the great benefits that would accrue to the mining community by the making of a road between Cardrona and a large agricultural centre like the Arrow.

WARDEN'S COURT.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., Warden.)
APPLICATIONS.

Leases.—The Warden stated that the applications of W. Masters, at Nevis, and J. Mitchinson, at Bendigo, would have to be adjourned for a month, as the surveyor could not attend.

Extended Claim.—Archibald Ritchie, Bannockburn: no appearance.

Mr Colclough, on behalf of the Bannockburn Water Race Company, applied that the Court would order certain parties taking water from the Bannockburn to put in proper guage boxes. The Warden agreed.

RESIDENT MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

FRIDAY, MAY 8, 1874.

(Before W. Lawrence Simpson, Esq., R.M.)

MITCHINSON v. PEYTON.

Claim, £41 10s. 5d. This case had been adjourned from time to time since April 10, for the production of plaintiff's books, and pending the filing of a plea of bankruptcy in 1871.

Mr Wilson for plaintiff; Mr Cowan for defendant, who did not appear.

Evidence having been given, his Worship, in looking over the bill of particulars, said he could not allow for several single bottles of grog which were set down. Under the Tippling Act, it was impossible to recover for grog supplied of the value of less than twentyshillings. Mr Wilson explained that the plaintiff had held a bottle license, and wished to know wherein consisted the virtue of it. Mr Simpson said such a license gave power to sell by the single bottle, but no mention was made of recovering at law, which, as he had said, was forbidden by the Tippling Act.

Judgment was given for £33 11s. 5d., without any reference to execution, on the understanding that defendant would file a fresh schedule of bankruptcy, his former application never having passed through all its stages.

ANN BOX v. LILIAN CUTLER.

The plaintiff claimed £4 10s., being amount of coach fare and other moneys advanced by her to defendant, in Dunedin, on the agreement of defendant to proceed to Cromwell as a servant for plaintiff's hotel.

Mr Wilson for plaintiff; Mr Cowan for defendant, who paid £1, being one week's wages received by her in advance, into Court.

Mr Wilson stated the case. Plaintiff hired defendant in Dunedin, through Miss Cane, as a general servant; but defendant, on arrival in Cromwell, refused to accept the situation. He produced agreement.

Mr Cowan, for defendant, admitted the agreement, and also the fact of having received the sums of money mentioned in the plaint-note.

Mrs Box, being sworn, deposed that Miss Cane hired defendant in Dunedin, and that the money was paid by her to defendant as stated. Her step-son telegraphed to her in Dunedin that the defendant refused to come to her house. When she came to Cromwell herself, a few days afterwards, she went to Kelly's hotel, where the girl was staying, and asked her to fulfil her agreement. The girl appeared willing; but she was stopped by Mrs Kelly and others. She did not blame the girl one bit, but those that put her up to it.

Cross-examined: She did not receive any letter in Dunedin from defendant; neither did Miss Cane. Miss Cane was in a regular way about it, and advised her to sue the girl. She saw the girl in Dunedin, and liked her appearance. When she engaged the girl, she said nothing about her house being a quiet, respectable, comfortable house, nor did she authorise Miss Cane to tell her so; still, it was a house of that description. She had said it was as good as any house in Cromwell. She behaved like a lady to the girl; gave her £2, part for a week's board, and part for travelling expenses, besides paying her coach-fare, and her share of Miss Cane's fee. And she was an honest woman, and all she desired was her own.

To his Worship: They always sent rubbish of girls to her, so she went down to Dunedin on purpose to engage one.

Mr Cowan argued that the defendant was induced to leave Dunedin on the false and fraudulent representation that Mrs Box's house was quiet and respectable. He called

Lilian Cutler, who said she saw Mrs Box in Dunedin at the time of engagement. Mrs Box told her the house was quiet, respectable, and comfortable; while Miss Cane said it was one of the most respectable houses in Cromwell. She would not have left Dunedin except on those representations. Everywhere during the journey up, when she mentioned where she was going, people said it was a pity that any respectable girl should go to such a house. The coachman from Clyde to Cromwell advised her not to go; and, having taken his advice, everyone said she was quite right in not going. Mrs Kelly, at the place where the coach stopped, offered to let her stop a few days, and since then had engaged her, but was not to pay her coach-fare.

Cross-examined by Mr Wilson: She did not generally mention her private affairs, but the reason she did on the road was that Mrs Box told her all she had to do while travelling was to mention her name, and she would be attentively and kindly treated. She was told by many that no girl who stayed any time at Mrs Box's could get into a respectable situation afterwards. Her impression was that it was a rowdy house; drunken diggers and so on. If all she heard was true, she had no hesitation in saying that Mrs Box was only served quite right if she had to pay (and lose) the passages of respectable girls every fortnight.

Sergeant Cassels had known Mrs Box hotel-keeping in Cromwell about six years. Her servants were generally prostitutes. One of them was now doing three months in Dunedin. She sometimes got respectable girls: One of them he had known come to him at the end of a month, crying, and saying she could not put up with it any longer; Mrs Box had called her names. The house was always called into by the loose characters who came to the town. Mrs Box would not, he felt sure, allow anything criminal or anything really bad to occur in her house; but nevertheless the facts he stated were true.

Mr Simpson said if these facts had been represented at the Licensing Meeting, certainly he thought Mrs Box would not have got a license.

It was very unlikely she would get it next year.

Sergeant Cassels said the house had been quieter lately. He believed it got a worse name than it deserved. Mrs Box had got good accommodation in her house, and kept good liquors.—To his Worship: Mrs Box was hot-tempered, and had a bad tongue. He would most certainly not allow any female connection of his to serve there.

Mr Simpson, in giving judgment, said it was evident the house could not be described as a respectable, quiet house. Mrs Box had therefore made a false representation, which had induced the defendant to leave Dunedin. Judgment would be given for £1, and costs of Court, 9s. One case in connection with the house had come before him, the circumstances of which did not justify him in refusing a license; but certainly, if he had heard such a report from the police on the Licensing day as he had heard from Sergeant Cassels to-day, he would have advised the Commissioners to refuse a license to Mrs Box.

RUSSELL v. WATSON.

Mr Cowan appeared for plaintiff. Mr Simpson said, in consequence of the Resident Magistrate at Naseby limiting the distance to be travelled by the bailiff to twenty-five miles, the summons had not been issued. Fresh summons to issue.

SLAUGHTERING LICENSE.

John Halliday's application for the above at Bannockburn was granted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

CARRICKTON ROAD.

To the Editor of the CROMWELL ARGUS.

Sir,—Will you kindly afford me space for a few remarks regarding the expenditure of Government money in repairs of the road between Quartzville and Carrickton.

No doubt, by the repairs which are about concluding, considerable improvement has been effected for present traffic; but for the coming winter months, when the great difficulty will present itself of keeping up the necessary supply of coal to the crushing machines, the work done, without a further expenditure, will prove useless. To bring before the notice of the District Engineer, who, I suppose, has control in the matter, the necessity of a slight further expenditure is the reason I now trouble you with this letter. The road, in a fortnight hence, when the frost sets in, will require for the succeeding three months the constant work of a wages-man, to make up by metalling the weak or soft parts of the road as they appear, after the ravages of the frost and traffic. Otherwise, ruts will form half the depth of the dray spokes, causing the entire stoppage of heavy loading, as was the case last year.

The consequences resulting in such case I will shortly state. (1) The machines will be compelled to stop for want of coal, thereby causing the production of gold to cease to an amount upon which the duty would be much in excess of the man's wages. (2) The men employed at the machines, as well as all those in the claims, will be thrown out of employment in the worst time of the year, and the majority of them compelled to leave in search of it elsewhere. (3) The companies will thereby be placed at considerable disadvantage, as they will not be able to find other men equally suited to their purpose for a long time.

It comes to a question as to whether it is better to pay the wages of one man for three months and have a good road for a long period, or by not doing so cause all the evil consequences above-mentioned to result. I think the question is not difficult to answer.

As a matter bearing close relationship to this subject, I beg to remark that in my opinion a serious mistake has been committed somewhere in making Carrickton the terminus of such Government repairs. They should surely have been extended to the Elizabeth and Star-and-Oak batteries. Or was the item placed on the Estimates solely for the advantage of Carrickton publicans and Cromwell spirit-merchants? So far as the Carrickton general public are concerned, the matter of greater facilities for cartage does not affect them beneficially, as nobblers maintain the price, and very little else is sold there, the principal supply of other goods being packed, which could be done no matter how bad the road.

But the repairs stop dead when they reach the publicans, notwithstanding that the 300 yards or so of road on the other side of Carrickton up to the machines, upon which both quartz and coal are being carted, have always been in a much worse state for want of repairs than the other part. Does not this look strange compared with the fact that the coal alone carted to these machines is at least six times greater in quantity than the whole of the other goods carted to Carrickton; and the quartz quadruple the coal in weight?

I think you will agree with me that these companies are the mainstay of the place. Without them there would be no Carrickton. Such enterprise as they have exhibited, I think more deserving of recognition by the Government than any claims that business people can put forth. I may mention that they have been at considerable expense in trying to keep this road even in the miserable state in which it has been kept; but I believe a small judicious outlay under the direction of the Engineer would make it passable; without which the evil consequences alluded to are very likely to occur.

Should no money be available for outlay upon this part of the road, perhaps our M.P.C., who proved himself so successful in obtaining grants last session, may see his way to obtaining one for this purpose.

In the hope that something may be done, and that the importance of the subject will excuse the length of this letter.—I am, &c.,

A DRAYMAN.

We the undersigned vouch for the truth of the statements contained in the above letter, and would express a hope that some action may be taken as regards keeping the road from Quartzville up to the Star-and-Oak machine in repair.

JAMES LAWRENCE, Carter.

W. MENZIES, Manager Star & Oak.

WILLIAM BELL, Coalpit Proprietor.

A. CAMERON, Mine Manager.

JOHN KANE, Carter.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A meeting of the above body was held on Thursday evening last. The Mayor, and Crs Jolly, Pierce, Wright, and Grant were present.

An application by Mr Preshaw to lay a drain-pipe across the street was granted.

A Committee to wait upon Dr Coughtrey was appointed.

The Town Clerk was instructed to write to the M.P.C. for the district re the opening up for sale of a block of land, from Perriam's to Loughnan's fence, along the west bank of the Clutha.

The Finance Committee were ordered to bring up a report of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation.

On the motion of Cr Jolly, seconded by Cr Grant, it was agreed that a memorial be sent to the Superintendent, asking him to have the necessary arrangements made, in calling the tenders for the conveyance of mails for the year 1875, to have the mails delivered here on the evening of the second day from Dunedin; and that the Town Councils of Naseby, Queenstown, and Arrowtown be invited to assist in the movement.

A vote of thanks to the Mayor concluded the meeting.

A special meeting to have been held last evening lapsed for want of a quorum of Councillors.

DUNEDIN LABOUR MARKET.

Mr John Skene, of the Dunedin Labour Exchange, reports as follows for the week ending May 7:—

"There are great doings in the labour market this week, on account of the remarkable specimens of immigrants per Asia. Who sent them here? who picked them? are the constant questions asked. They are healthy and strong enough, but very few of them have got any of the necessary qualifications for pushing ahead for themselves. Disparaging remarks as to character have been going the rounds, but I find statements have been exaggerated. If the petty occurrences on board any of the regular emigrant ships were strictly noted, things would look ugly in many of them. However, good or bad, they are getting spread over the country, and we trust they will yet be good settlers and colonists. I have still to report a steady demand for most lines. Good ploughmen are very scarce, and old hands object to long engagements. Wages do not vary much. Farm hands still get L.55, L.60, and L.65; married L.70, and upwards. Carpenters, Masons, and Bricklayers still run from 12s. to 15s. per day; Blacksmiths and Wheelwrights 12s.; Shepherds, L.65. Day labourers get from 7s. to 10s. per day. Tailors and Shoemakers get high wages by piece work. No idlers."

PROVINCIAL COUNCIL.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 6.

After several adjournments, in consequence of the non-formation of an Executive, the Council met on Wednesday, the 6th.

NEW GOVERNMENT.

A message from the Superintendent was received, informing the Council that he had appointed Donald Reid, Esq., Provincial Secretary and Secretary for Land and Works; George Turnbull, Esq., Provincial Treasurer; Robert Stout, Esq., Provincial Solicitor; George Murray Webster, Esq., and George Lumsden, Esq., members of the Executive Council.

A MINING BOARD.

Mr De Latour asked the Provincial Secretary whether the Government would be prepared to take advantage of the powers delegated to them under the Gold-fields Act, 1866, and the Amendment of 1867, to grant the desire expressed by the Mining Conferences of 1872 and 1874, "That a Mining Board to frame their own bye-laws, should be appointed for the province of Otago." The hon. member said he did not wish to press the Government to give an answer at the present time, unless they made up their minds on the point, as it was a matter that would require serious consideration.

Mr Reid said the Government would take the matter into their serious consideration, and state what course they intended to take.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr Fish moved the adjournment of the House, in order to allow members an opportunity of expressing an opinion as to the Government newly formed. He proceeded to criticise the personnel of the Government at some length. It was an unholy alliance of the High-street clique and the squatting fraternity with Mr Reid's party.

Mr Reid replied at some length. It was unfair to express an opinion until a statement of the future policy of the Government had been made.

Mr McDermid thought the Government were a decent, respectable lot of men. It was a queer mixture, and he could not say whether it would be luscious or nauseous.

Mr Clarke was surprised that the gold-fields had been overlooked in the reconstruction of the Government.

Mr MacKellar, regarding the statement that certain members had banded themselves together, said he expected the rumour had originated to some extent in consequence of a meeting which the members for the gold-fields had convened. A meeting had taken place, but it was an entirely incorrect thing to say that gold-fields members had banded themselves together to force any one member on the Government.

Mr Turnbull also replied to Mr Fish. With regard to the charge that the gold-fields had been overlooked, he denied that charge. There had been difficulties, but they would be overcome.

MINERAL LEASES.

Mr R. Clarke moved, "That there be laid upon the table of this Council a return showing the quantity of land held by virtue of mineral leases in each gold-field of this province, and the amount of rent received during the last twelve months for such leases."—Carried.

RUNS.

Mr J. C. Brown moved, "That there be laid on the table a return showing the position of each run in the Province of Otago, number of stock depastured, and amount of rent received during 1873-74; also, date of expiry of said leases, acreage of land taken from each run, whether for sale, lease, or deferred payment, during the last five years, detailing each year separately."—

Mr MacKellar seconded this, and it was carried.

FOREST TREES.

Mr R. Clarke moved, "That, in the opinion of this Council, it is desirable to encourage in every legitimate way the planting of forest trees in the unsupplied portions of this province, and, with a view to give effect to this desideratum, that a respectful address be presented to his Honor the Superintendent requesting him to take such steps as he may deem best calculated to encourage the planting of forest trees in such portions of this province as are inadequately supplied with timber."

Mr Webster explained that the Government had received £100 worth of seed from South America; an order had also been sent to England, but the seeds had not arrived. It was intended to put them up to auction.

The motion was carried.

THURSDAY, MAY 7.

PETITION.

Mr Hazlett presented a petition from residents at Drybread, praying that a block of land might be set aside under the deferred payment system.

STAFF SYSTEM OF SURVEY.

The Hon. Dr Menzies asked the Provincial Secretary, "Whether he could inform the Council why the recommendation of the Waste Lands Committee of last session to return to the staff system of survey has not been carried out, and whether the present Government was prepared to do so?"

Mr Reid explained that the change must be made gradually. The Government would return to the old system as soon as they could do so.

COMMONAGE FOR CROMWELL.

Mr MacKellar asked the Secretary for Lands what steps had been taken during the recess to provide a Commonage for Cromwell district; also to lay the correspondence which had taken place on the subject upon the table, and to give information which might be required to explain why the vote provided last session was allowed to lapse.

Mr Reid said he believed that certain steps were taken during the recess, but the Government were under the impression, up to a certain period, that they had no power to set aside land for the purpose mentioned. He understood that a legal opinion was taken in Dunedin, and was to the effect that the Government had no power to take land for that purpose. Subsequently, however, an application was made to the Attorney-General. He (Mr Reid) would read that gentleman's opinion. It was as follows:—"I am of opinion that licenses or leases may be cancelled under section 6 of the Waste Lands Act 1866. Lessees entitled to compensation under the Waste Land Act of 1872." On the receipt of that opinion it was forwarded to the Chief Surveyor, and it was also a recommendation that a suitable block should be laid off for the purpose. The recommendation was forwarded to the Chief Surveyor on the 16th April. He might state that it was proposed to renew the vote, because he had long felt that the town of Cromwell had a serious complaint; and the papers showed that this cry for a block of land, and promises to grant it, had been made since 1868. Steps therefore would be taken to secure a block of land for the purpose. (Hear, hear.)

THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Mr Reid made a long statement to the Council as to the views the Government held. At the conclusion of this statement, the House adjourned.

Owing to a dispute having occurred as to whether Bird really had performed his journey of eleven miles from Perth to Launceston within an hour, he again ran on Friday, the 13th of March (we learn from the *Launceston Examiner*), to settle the dispute. As on the previous occasion, it was arranged that he should leave Russell's at 4, and arrive at the International at 5 o'clock, but owing to some delay it was half-past 4 before he left, and he arrived opposite the International hotel 1 minute 15 seconds under the time allowed. Several persons had gone all the way out to Perth to accompany Bird, and at the top of the Sandhill others joined the party. He started away at a great pace and kept up the speed the whole of the way, never showing any signs of fagging, and on his arrival he did not appear so much distressed as the horses which had been ridden into town with him. Eleven miles in 58 minutes 45 seconds is something really wonderful for any man to perform, particularly when it is considered that the road traversed is exceedingly hilly, and in some parts very rough.

WARDEN'S REPORT.

THE DUNSTAN DISTRICT.

We make the following extracts from the report of Mr. Warden Simpson, as laid before the Provincial Council, for the year ending 1st April last:—

STATISTICAL.

The return includes Clyde, Cromwell, Alexandra, Blacks, Taviot, and Nevis. The total population of the district, approximately, is 3,300; the European miners number 1,200, and the Chinese miners 500, making a total of 1,700. The quantity of gold obtained during the year, namely, from the 31st March, 1873, to the 1st of April, 1874, was 48,278oz.; and the number of reefs at work, 13.

DANGER.

Fortunately none of the ground requires machinery to overcome the water, and very few props are used, perhaps too few, as may be found when more quartz is taken out of the deep levels. Too much care cannot be taken to support ground by filling up, and the use of props and caps. Miners often get too foolhardy in their confidence of the firmness of the ground, particularly in places like the Carrick and Bendigo, where timber becomes a large item in the expense, and dispend with support, endangering their own and the lives of the workmen. Often the danger is seen by the workmen, but, fearful of their services being dispensed with, if they make any remark, they remain silent. This is a matter that requires regulating by some sort of official inspection.

MINING LEASES.

During the month there have been three applications for gold-mining leases—one for ground on the Cromwell Reef, Bendigo, adjoining the Reliance Company's, taken up by the wages men that worked in the Reliance, a tangible proof of their belief in the probable continuance of the lode; the second was for ground on the Upper Nevis, where some of the claims have been yielding large returns this summer, but only after considerable capital had been spent in developing; the third was for ground near Tinkers.

POPULATION.

During the year the population in this district has considerably diminished, owing, I think, to the great demand for labour in the coastal towns and more settled neighbourhoods, caused, I presume, by the public and other works carried on at present.

RETURN OF GOLD.

The return of gold cannot be said to have diminished in proportion to the population, and that can be accounted for by the fact that the payable mines are gradually falling into the hands of companies, who diminish the labour as much as possible, the shareholders pocketing the surplus so caused. The individual miner is gradually becoming a mere wages man.

PROPRIETORS AND WAGES MEN.

During the year two attempts were made to show proprietors that they were dependent solely on the wages men in the locality, by striking work. The companies stopped work, and the men, thinking they could force them to go on, or give up the ground to them, opposed an application to the Warden for protection, but time was given to ascertain the real state of the labour market, and in the meantime matters were adjusted. These attempts, which were the first I ever experienced on the mines, showed, to my mind, how dictatorial either party (whether capital or labour), if in the ascendant, would be; and forced me to the conclusion that the vexed question of remunerating labour must be made more directly dependent on the immediate results caused by that labour.

REEFS.

There have not been any fresh discoveries, but some of the old ones have been largely developed during the year, and in several instances with wonderful results, as, for instance, the Cromwell Company, the yields from which might have been set down this time last year at nil, is now giving 8oz to the ton, and has proved the positive existence in the mine of stone, independent of what may be below, of a value of from £20,000 to £30,000. The profits divided by the company for the last 10 months may be set down at from £9,000 to £10,000. This company is in the hands of three individuals.

The Elizabeth Company's reef on the Carrick Range may be put down as one that has been successfully developed during the year. This company, after a long time spent in prospecting, has within the last few months come on very good stone, which, from all appearances, is likely to hold out. This stone is running in quite the opposite direction to what was expected.

The Caledonian Reef may also be placed among the successful during the year. The above cases have given an impetus to the other reefs, which, let us hope, will prove equally successful. The only new reefing companies started during the year are the Reliance and Energetic, both on the Cromwell reef. The former has found the reef at a depth of 120ft.; certainly thin, but the proprietors are encouraged by the close resemblance it bears to the Cromwell Company's at a similar depth.

Captain Fraser, Magistrate and Warden at the Thames, who entered a criminal action for libel against the *Auckland Star*, called a meeting of his friends on April 30, and it was resolved to withdraw the action if the *Star* would apologise, and pay £50 to the Hospital. The *Star* in reply, says if Captain Fraser will apologise to the police, and pay £50 to the Auckland Orphan's Home, it will allow him to drop the case. The alleged libel occurred in an article in the *Star* criticising the Warden's comments on the conduct of the police in connection with the Manning case.

GENERAL MINING NEWS.

The total receipts from the Palmer Goldfield, Queensland, since the establishment of the township, are stated to have been 20,000 ozs. of gold.

An explosion through fire damp occurred in the Tivoli coal mine at Ipswich, Queensland. Two men were blown 30 yards in the air. The tunnel was badly injured.

A Reefston paper says that the contract for bringing in sixty heads of water to the Inangahua Quartz Mining Company's claim has been let, the price being £787. This work when completed will give employment to over 100 men, in opening up and working ground in the vicinity.

The *Maryborough Standard* reports that an old Chinaman named Ah Coy, whilst washing some surfacing ground on the Church Hill recently, dropped on a nice nugget weighing 28oz. Ah Coy had been working on the same hill for some time with but very little success till he got the above nugget.

By late advice we learn that the Government of Western Australia had received a report from Mr M'Lean, the leader of No. 1 prospecting party, notifying that he had removed to Victoria Plains, where, in the first hole sunk, some small flaky gold was found. He reports that the country pleased him much, as it looked like the Otago gold-fields.

Bonfires were blazing on the hilltops around Nelson Creek (says a Grey paper), shortly after the glad tidings reached that place that the tenders for making the Hochstetter water-race had at last been accepted. Old miners and other residents who have waited patiently for years for this good news, became jubilant at once, and carried out the jubilee with a vigour that few could excel till daylight next morning.

The news from the Palmer diggings is worse than ever. Heavy rains have come on again; traffic between the diggings and Cooktown is suspended; the little town is choked up with 4000 diggers, most of them on the way to the Palmer, but unable to proceed, and the rest on their return, disappointed and unable to get any farther. It does appear that we shall before long get intelligence of a very distressing state of things from the Palmer river. And still the disposition to rush there is not altogether extinct in the minds of miners.

The Ballarat miners do queer things at times. The other day the North-West Company at Kingston fired a keg of gunpowder under Clarke's Freehold drive, after having placed a number of stinkpots in it. Clarke's Freehold men were below at the time, and drove back their assailants, giving them five minutes to clear out. When they got below again the North-West men found their shaft seriously damaged. Very bad feeling exists between the miners. There were no police present during the disturbance. The North-West Company had previously turned into Clarke's Freehold two streams of water to flood them out, but did not succeed.

The miners employed in the Caledonian Mine have lately made a presentation to one of their number for an act of unselfish bravery, which in this selfish age deserves special comment. The *Thames Advertiser* says:—"Vipond and his three mates were working together in the Caledonian mine when the carbonic acid gas, peculiar to this district, came into the mine in consequence of water having been turned down the Tooke shaft. The four men rushed up the shaft, but before reaching the level two of them became quite insensible, and the third nearly so. Vipond, who had climbed to a place of safety, where he was above the gas, returned to his mates, and at imminent risk to his own life brought them to a place of safety, where they recovered their senses. The men determined to recognise his noble conduct in a suitable manner, and after consultation amongst themselves decided to present him with a suitable token in jewellery."

Gold has been discovered in large quantities at the Cape of Good Hope. The diamond mines are deserted. One party in an hour took out 134lbs of gold—one nugget weighed 4lbs. This gold was brought down to Kimberly diamond-fields on Christmas Day and has excited much admiration. A correspondent writes to the *London Times* saying:—"I know as facts of the following finds:—In one week a party dug out 15 ozs. next week 34 ozs.; another party 100 ozs. in four weeks, and so on. The present number of diggers is about 500, and fully 800 are now also on their road from Kimberly. At Pilgrim's Rest there is also a rush of a highly satisfactory character. As showing what is thought of the gold-fields here I will give you a few facts which will serve to confirm what I have stated. Persons in England can have no idea of the furor. Many of the diamond workings are being deserted. Waggon's worth £100 a year ago are now bringing £170. Household goods are sacrificed at any cost. Ladies, children, and men, all have got the gold fever. Diamond claims are almost unsaleable. The newspapers teem with advertisements relative to sales of goods belonging to parties who are off to the gold-fields. Passenger carts, fare £18 10s, are fully engaged for many weeks to come; in fact there is a regular rush from all parts."

Home News.

There is considerable misapprehension existing on the gold-fields as to the necessity of men working for wages in mining claims having miner's rights. It is widely supposed that if the employer be in possession of a right, the workman in an ordinary claim, or in a mining leasehold, need not have a miner's right. In a case tried at the last sitting of the Warden's Court at Ahaura, a man sued the holder of a share in a leasehold for wages, while working in the mine, but when the plaintiff appeared, it was found that he

did not hold a miner's right, and the Court ruled that he had no *lovers stand*, and moreover that the plaintiff and defendant had rendered themselves liable to a penalty, for if the hired man had no right, it was the duty of the employer to see that he was provided with one. His Worship related a curious case he had to deal with at Cobden some time before, where a man sued for £300 as wages, but he was nonsuited, though not having a miner's right, although it was shown that he had actually given his employer £1 to take out a right for him, but the employer neglected to do so. Lessees of mining leaseholds need not possess miner's rights, but their representatives must, for no one can mine on land under the jurisdiction of the Gold Fields Acts, without being the legal possessor of a miner's right. It was incidentally mentioned that the holding of a share in a mining leasehold does not entitle a person to vote at elections, although a person can claim to be placed on the electoral roll through being a leaseholder.—*Grey River Argus*.

The Early Train.

(Danbury News.)

HOW MR AND MRS PRINCE PASSED AN ANXIOUS NIGHT.

The early morning train from Danbury starts at half-past six. This is a very seasonable hour in the summer, when people are stirring, birds carolling their melodies, and the incense from the newly-awakened flowers, filling the air and inspiring the senses. But in the winter time with animal and vegetable life dead, the air raw and chilly, the matches mislaid, and a gloomy darkness wrapping the face of the earth as if with a pall, half-past 6 o'clock a.m. is a very unreasonable and disagreeable hour, and the man who has occasion to leave home on that train may easily be pardoned the uneasiness unavoidable the day before. Our legal friend, Prince, received information on Friday which made it necessary that he should be in New York before Saturday noon. He contemplated the start with some misgiving and determined to make the best preparations for it by going to bed early. Some people would not have thought of this, and remained up until their usual hour, and have either overslept themselves or awakened unrefreshed and depressed. Mr Prince went to bed at 9 o'clock and got to sleep about half-past 11. When he awoke it was at the earnest solicitation of Mrs Prince's toes, which were digging vigorously into his back, while Mrs Prince's hands and Mrs Prince's voice were otherwise engaged in his interests. Mr Prince jumped up at once, and inquired the time, which Mrs Prince was not able to inform him exactly, but was quite confident by the general feeling and looks that it was hard on the ear time. Mr Prince snatched up his clothes at this, and flew into the sitting-room, and straightway got into his clothes, and then examining his watch, found that it was ten minutes past 12. "By cracky!" said Mr Prince, and immediately returned to bed, and encasing his head beneath the clothes, preserved a moody silence in answer to Mrs Prince's inquiries. It finally dawned on that excellent lady that the hour was too early, and she soon went to sleep. But there was no immediate sleep for her husband. He felt gloomy and dissatisfied, and seemed weighed down with the impression that he was to miss the train in spite of all he could do to avert the calamity. He carefully reviewed his past life, arraigning himself as a student, a lawyer, a citizen and a husband, to see if there was anywhere in his record an act, a word, or a thought, which by the finest ingenuity could be distorted into a crime for which this losing the train might be considered a fitting judgment. But in vain he went over the past for such a provocation, and, finally assigning the cause to a dispensation of fate none of us can avert, he, too, fell asleep. When he awoke again he found Mrs Prince's hands at his shoulders, and Mrs Prince's voice in his ear, and a vivid impression that the train had gone, or that the whistle would sound before he could get out of bed. But he arose and hurried into the sitting-room with a show of interest, and drawing on his clothes, again consulted his watch with an air of desperation, and ascertained that it was just 2 o'clock. He didn't say, "By cracky!" this time. But it is no matter what he said. He skipped back to the bedroom without any loss of time, and appeared before Mrs Prince with a lump in one hand and a lot of clothes in the other, and with a great deal of fire in his eye. But he blew out the light in silence, and then getting back into bed, gloomily urged her not to do that again or her officiousness might cost her pain. The next time he aroused himself, it was 4 o'clock. This was a little earlier than was absolutely necessary, but for fear of missing the train he remained up. First carefully dressing himself, he kindled the fire in the kitchen, and thought of the excellent breakfast he was to carry with him, while Mrs Prince lay and slept. At half-past 7 she awoke of her own accord, and pictured to herself during the toilet the aching void he would carry with him through the streets and metropolis. Then she thought of the vexation, and the tears came into her eyes. And then she went into the kitchen, and was struck motionless at the sight before her. For there was Prince, with a carpet-bag clutched tightly in one hand, and a roll of legal documents in the other, sitting bolt upright in a chair—fast asleep. Astonished and confused at this spectacle, and hardly knowing what she was doing, Mrs Prince got the woman in the other part of the house to arouse Mr. Prince, while she stole to her mother's to see about something.

Female Immigrants per Asia.

The following is taken from the *Cork Reporter* of February 6, being a report of what transpired at a meeting of the Cork Board of Guardians, when Mrs Howard attended to select single females for Otago, who have since arrived by the ship Asia:—"The master reported that Mrs Howard, Emigration Agent, had selected 37 paupers to be taken to New Zealand.—Mr Parker asked what would become of these poor girls when they landed in New Zealand.—Mrs Howard was then called, and, in reply to the Chairman, said, on landing in New Zealand, the girls were taken to large barracks, lately built for the purpose, where they are allowed three days to rest themselves, and to get their clothes washed. &c. They are kept in that depot till they are engaged as servants. (Hear, hear.) She wished to add that no girl was allowed to go to any house in service where there was only a single gentleman.—Several Guardians: That is very satisfactory.—Dr Wherland said there were from 100 to 200, in addition to what the committee had already selected, eligible for going; and it would be well if the committee were empowered to select those whom Mrs Howard wanted immediately. He would propose that the committee should have power to select them in groups of 30 or 40 as soon as they were wanted, and then send their names to the Local Government Board for their sanction. In making those observations, he had no wish to induce others to come into the house to emigrate.—Mr Mahoney said, on inquiry, since they made the last selection, he found a great number of girls in the house were in the Home, and were engaged as servants, but, from being too lazy and awkward, they were returned to them again. Young women were very much wanted in this country, and not a single girl would take service outside if the Board gave them an opportunity of emigrating. He was very much against sending out these women.—Dr Wall said it was as yet only an experiment, and the class of young girls they had at present in the house were like so many bad coins, coming back to them as soon as they got situations, for they could not keep them.—Mr Fell agreed with Mr Mahoney, that these girls were much wanted in this country.—Mr Burrows could not agree with Mr Mahoney and Mr Fell. They had a number of women in the house they could never make anything of.—After some further discussion, the proposition of Dr Wherland was agreed to, Mr Mahoney refusing to act on the Committee of Selection."

The Malva Shrub.

At the monthly meeting of the National Agricultural Society of Melbourne, the Secretary read the following document:—

The National Agricultural Society of Victoria having, at their request to the British Consul in California, received a package of the seed of this plant in first-class order and condition, have much pleasure in offering to their subscribers a portion of the seed for planting and report, and they can obtain the same from the Secretary on application at their offices, Kirk's Bazaar, at Melbourne.

The Malva shrub is a beautiful evergreen, and is valuable in an industrial sense. It grows equally well in a wet or dry season, on lowlands or hillsides, regardless of climate or special cultivation. It can be produced from seed carelessly strewn, and in five years attains an average height of 30ft, usually surviving eight years, but the falling seed maintains a perpetual growth, and the tree gives better effects than any other known.

Besides enduring the effects of climate the foliage can sustain cattle and sheep, which will leave clover to feed on the large juicy leaves; and from experiments it has been found that cows give more and richer milk from this nutriment. Cattle only browse on the leaves; which are rapidly replaced. The plant blooms for nine months in the year, and bees work upon the flowers all the time, preferring them to those of others. The stem of the shrub, which attains about eighteen inches in diameter, after lying on the ground in the rainy season, becomes partially decayed, and exhibits a mass of fine, delicate, and strong fibre capable of being used in the same manner as flax. One acre of these trees, after the first growth, will yield ten times the fibrous material than an acre of flax would, with the advantage that little or no labour is required.

Thus the trees will aid in attracting moisture to parched countries, feed cattle, sheep, and bees, and also produce, at an early date, an article of commercial value in its fibre. After the second year animals may be allowed to feed on them with impunity. They grow with such exuberance and rapidly that leaves eaten off are reproduced in a week, and no animals have been known to gnaw the branches.

Where this plant is abundant, it is a fact that fevers and sickness are rare, as it acts in the same manner as the sunflower, which is known to remove malaria.

It is of immense value in countries destitute of forests, and which are subjected periodically to destructive drought, like Australia in many parts.

The season for sowing is immediately before the winter rains commence, and the plants, when from ten to twelve inches high, ought to be transplanted.

The balance-sheet of the Mount Mine, South Australia, shows that over 11,000 tons of ore were raised during the half-year. The gross proceeds amounted to £122,000, and the expenses to £90,000.

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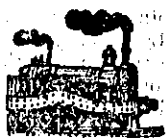
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Plans and Specifications prepared.—Estimates

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Experienced workmen sent to all parts of the

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This Company is now prepared to undertake
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Land and Estate Agents, Princes-street,

Dunedin, having been appointed agents for Otago

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

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STAFFORD ST., DUNEDIN.

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BRITISH HOTEL,

corner of

GEORGE and HANOVER STREETS,

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The Proprietor respectfully calls the attention

of residents on the Gold-fields to the excellence

of accommodation he is enabled to offer to Coun-

try Visitors, Travellers, and Boarders.

The Hotel is commodious, well-furnished, and

centrally situated.

ALEXANDER M'GREGOR,

Proprietor.

AUSTRALASIAN HOTEL,

MACLAGGAN-STREET, DUNEDIN.

JAMES PATTERSON, late of Clyde, begs to

inform his numerous up-country friends that he

has leased the above hotel, which he has put in a

thorough state of repair. He has spared no ex-

pense in making this large and well-known house

a comfortable home for boarders; and visitors

from up-country will have every attention paid

to their welfare. This Hotel is conveniently

situated, being within a very short distance of

the Railway Station.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality.

Established Twenty Years.

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Begg to intimate that he has constantly on hand

Agricultural and Garden Seeds

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FRUIT TREES, from one to six years old; also

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Forest Trees, Shrubs, Roses, and Flowers; Agri-

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All orders well packed, free of charge.

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RICHARD WILLIAMS ... Proprietor.

Families and Travellers visiting Lawrence will

find every accommodation, and receive the best

attention, at this old-established Hotel.

A new building has recently been erected,

which considerably enlarges the accommodation

and enhances the comfort of visitors. The addi-

tions comprise a suit of Private Apartments,

commodious Bedrooms, and well furnished and

cosy Sittingrooms, and render the Victoria one

of the largest and most comfortable country

hotels in the province.

A substantial Stable has also been erected,

making now 13 stalls; together with four loose

boxes and coach house.

Paddock for the accommodation of horses.

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Prescriptions carefully prepared.

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THEYERS & BECK beg to announce

that they are prepared to supply their

SPARKLING XXXX ALES in any quantity.

Delivered free of cartage within twenty

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Orders left with

Mr THEYERS, Alexandra;

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THEYERS AND BECK,

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Patent Medicine

Manhood and the Vigour of Youth Restored in

Four Weeks.

DR RICORD'S

ESSENCE OF LIFE

restores Manhood to the most shattered

and debilitated constitution, from whatever

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directions, which are very simple, and require

no restraint or hindrance from business.

This invaluable remedy affords relief, and

permanently cures all who suffer from wasting

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Tissues, Spermatorrhoea, and all Urinary depo-

sits, which cause incapacity and degeneracy,

total and partial prostration, and every other

exhaustive derangement of the system; re-

generating all the important elements of the

human frame, and enabling man to fulfil his

most sacred obligations.

In Cases at 12s; or Four Quantities in one, 30s.

If by Coach, 2s 6d extra.

To be had of Dr Ricord's agents for

New Zealand,

MESSRS L. BARCLAY & CO.,

Stafford-street, Dunedin,

(Next door to the Provincial Hotel);

And may be obtained in every Province, from

all chemists.

Parcels packed securely, and free from observa-

tion, sent to any part of New Zealand, on

receipt of post-office order or stamps.

NERVOUSNESS—DEBILITY—LOSS OF POWER—

SPERMATORRHOEA—THE INDISCRETIONS OF

EARLY YOUTH—SYPHILITIC DISEASES.

In all the above cases, arising from errors and

the yielding to the passions, no time should be lost

to at once arrest the progress of disease.

DR L. L. SMITH

has devoted himself for twenty years in

the colony to the practice of this branch of his

profession, while previously in England he was

the pupil of, and practised with, the celebrated

Dr R. T. Culverwell, the only medical practi-

tioner who ever exclusively adopted this as the

sole branch of his profession.

Dr L. L. Smith hereby informs the public

that he is the only legally-qualified medical man

in this speciality of his profession; that others

advertising are unqualified, and that, therefore,

in pretending to be qualified, they are obtaining

money under false pretences.

Dr L. L. Smith also warns the public against

the quackeries advertised. If the taker of any

of these advertised nostrums escape with his life,

or his system be not thoroughly and irreparably

undermined by them, he may look upon himself

as the most fortunate mortal.

Dr L. L. Smith has been applied to by so many

unfortunate broken-down young-old-men, utterly

crushed in spirit, ruined in body, and fished in

pocket, that he deems it a duty to publish this

to the world.

Those men and women who have been the vic-

tims of unprincipled charlatans frequently seek

that recovery which is often beyond Dr Smith's

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it is to their interest to consult a duly qualified

medical man, who has made this his sole study,

rather than apply to a number of ignorant im-

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Dr L. L. Smith has always stated that to warn

the public of these quacks is his chief reason

for advertising.

In all cases of nervous debility, lowness of

spirits, loss of power, pimples on the forehead,

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of errors of youth, and bloodpoisoning from dis-

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vites sufferers to consult him, as he has no hesita-

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or in England, has had the opportunities of prac-

Patent Medicines

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had. Therefore, those who really desire to be

treated by one who is at the head of his profes-

sion in this branch of medical practice should

lose no time in seeking his advice. Nor should

anyone marry without first consulting him.

Books published by the Doctor can be had on

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The new Consulting Rooms are at

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ALL CURES MADE EASY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Bad Legs, Ulcers, Sores, Bad Breasts, and

Old Wounds.

No description of wound, sore, or ulcer can re-

sist the healing properties of this excellent Oint-

ment. The worst cases readily assume a healthy

appearance whenever this medicament is applied;

a sound flesh springs up from the bottom of the

wound, inflammation of the surrounding skin is

arrested, and a complete and permanent cure

quickly follows the use of the Ointment.

Piles, Fistulas, and Internal Inflammation.

These distressing and weakening diseases may

with certainty be cured by the sufferers them-

selves, if they will use Holloway's Ointment, and

closely attend to the printed instructions. It

should be well rubbed upon the neighbouring

parts, when all obnoxious matter will be removed.

a poultice of bread and water may sometimes

be applied at bed-time with advantage; the most

scrupulous cleanliness must be observed. If

those who read this paragraph will bring it under

the notice of such of their acquaintance whom it

may concern, they will render a service which

will never be forgotten, as a cure is certain.

Rheumatism, Gout, and Neuralgia.

Nothing has the power of reducing inflamma-

tion and subduing pain in these complaints in the

same degree as Holloway's cooling Ointment and

purifying Pills. When used simultaneously, they

drive all inflammation and depravities from the

system, subdue and remove all enlargement of the

joints, and leave the sinews and muscles lax and

uncontracted. A cure may always be effected

even under the worst circumstances, if the use

of these medicines be persevered in.

Eruptions, Scald Head, Ringworm, and other

Skin Diseases.

After fomentation with warm water, the ut-

most relief and speediest cure can be readily ob-

tained of all complaints affecting the skin and

joints, by the simultaneous use of the Ointment

and Pills. But it must be remembered that al-

most all skin diseases indicate depravity of the

blood and derangement of the liver and stomach;

consequently, in many cases, time is required to

purify the blood, which will be effected by a ju-

dicious use of the Pills. The general health will

readily be improved, although the eruption may

be driven out more freely than before; and this

should be promoted. Perseverance is necessary.

Sore Throats, Diphtheria, Quinsey, Mumps,

and all other Derangements of the

Throat.

On the appearance of any of these maladies, the

Ointment should be well rubbed, at least thrice

a day, upon the neck and